AIM

THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT

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VOTE FOR COOK AND HARRIS

NOW IS THE TIME

Election day is very near! The first stage of the work of the American Independent Movement comes to a climax when we go to the polls on November 8. But there is a great deal of work yet to be done, even in these last few days before the election.

FOR CANVASSERS

The door-to-door canvassing operation that has been going on for some weeks will continue right up to election day. Large numbers of people are needed NOW to make the final large-scale canvassing and leafletting effort. Everyone is strongly urged to call campaign headquarters in New Haven (787-0123) or the branch offices in Guilford, Branford, Hamden and Milford and offer any hours you have available.

AND POLL WATCHERS

Many people will also be needed for election day activities. There are 93 polling stations in the Third District. AIM people must be stationed outside each of those locations to hand out voting information pointing out Bob Cook's position on the voting machine (and Fred Harris' position for voters in the 106th District). The only restriction on campaigning election day is that campaigners must stay at least 75 feet away from the polling station. AIM is also setting up a taxi service to transport voters to and from the polls. If you have a car available or are a driver, call Nina Adams at 787-0123. If you need transporation to vote, call the Cook for Congress office nearest

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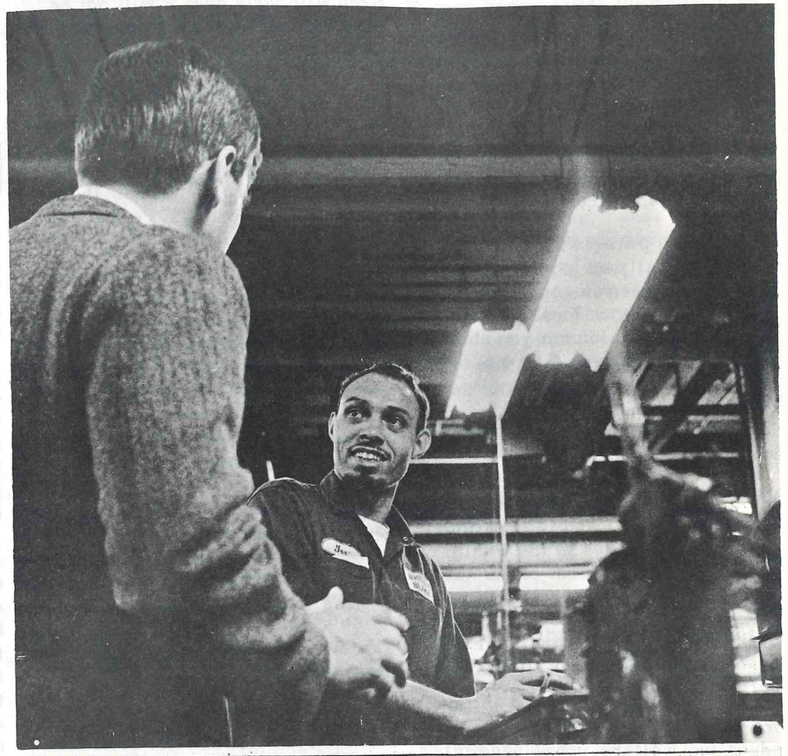


Robert M. Cook, American Independent Candidate for Congress in the Third District, made a tour through the Pratt & Whitney plant Wednesday morning. Cook was accompanied by Col Frank Kowalski, ex-congressman-at-large in Connecticut, well remembered by employees there for having walked with them when they were picketing the plant on strike in 1960.

Cook, in a statement released this morning, called for an investigation of the hiring practices at Pratt & Whitney. "I have been on the picket line with the employees at Pratt & Whitney. I've met with their union officers and spoken to the people at their union meetings. Bitter feelings run high among them. They have asked their Congressman for help and have been told by him that they had better not 'Disturb the goose that lays the golden egg.'

"The Congressman in this District has been adept in acting as a messenger boy between local industry, the Pentagon and the Appropriations Committee in Congress, but he does not attempt to disguise the fact that he has no interest in representing any group without money or power, which is the majority of the voters in this District."

AIM

Editorial Staff
David Adams
Amalia Crago
Elizabeth Henderson
The campaing publication of the Independent Political Action Committee will be published every two weeks. Letters to the editor are invited. Send them to:
AIM Editor
IPAC
241 Orange Street
New Haven.
Individuals or groups not now receiving AIM are invited to add

EDITORIAL

We have decided to continue the AIM newsletter after the election. The War in Vietnam will continue. You still will not be adequately represented by your government. So we must continue what we have begun in the Cook and Harris campaigns. If you will subscribe for two dollars a year we will continue to publish throughout 1967 and send you an issue every two or perhaps three weeks.

As editorial policy we will concentrate especially on local politics. We believe that you should take an active role in your local government, so we will inform you about the way politics is run in New Haven, and urge you to attend the crucial meetings where you can influence the political decisions which affect your lives.

We will present regular columnists on state, national, and international affairs. Who shares in the wealth of America? Should most of our tax money be spent on weapons of war? Does America really stand for peace in the world? These and other such basic questions should vitally concern all of us.

We will publish special issues on education, welfare, urban renewal, health care, labor, disarmament and arms control, foreign aid and other such topics.

Our writers will write clearly and personally about basic and important issues. The Cook and Harris campaigns have given us a remarkable coalition of readers. You are working men and professionals, white men and black men, students and housewives, professors, and townspeople. We want all of you to read and understand and use this newsletter.

We cannot do this by ourselves. We (Liz Henderson, Amalia Crago, David Adams) will do our best, but there is a great deal we do not know. We must count on you to keep us informed of news and problems in your neighborhood or on your job. We also need more people to help us with writing stories, typing, and layout. Contact us through the Cook office. Also, since some people will be unable to afford the subscription price, we need contributions.

Even with your help it will not be easy. Such a little job as a political calendar has required days of work by Linda Prokopy, and the job has only begun. Linda tried to obtain information on ward political meetings by asking some of the eldermen we have elected in New Haven. As far as they were concerned, there are no ward meetings. People can telephone them if they have a "complaint."

Linda then went to the Registrar's office in the Hall of Records to find the names of the ward chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties. One man there was extremely rude and tried to refuse her the information, even though it is a matter of public record. Finally she obtained their names, called some of them, and was told that there are no meetings of ward committees except prior to the election, and their only concern is with getting votes, not with local issues.

The federal laws on urban renewal state that there must be public hearings on land acquisition and public participation in planning for renewal, yet this has not been done properly in New Haven. So Linda went to the Redevelopment Agency and asked about public meetings.

On the Fair Haven project, it was stated that there were no public meetings planned as yet, even though now is the time when many of the most crucial decisions are being made.

In Newhallville there are no regularly scheduled meetings, although we were told that block projects were to be set up during October.

Linda was given a runaround by some people in the Dixwell project, and we still have not been able to determine how local people can get involved in the planning there.

The law requires that the Redevelopment Agency hold public hearings on all land acquisition, and publicize them in the Legal Notices Section of the newspaper one week in advance. Yet the city has not done this. Notices often appear on the same day as the hearings. No wonder these meetings are not well attended.

Your voice should be heard in urban renewal and a hundred other government decisions that will affect your life. We want to help you speak out and get heard.

HPA'S FUTURE

The Independent Political Action Committee originally set as a major goal the support of year-round community organizing projects. That goal is easily lost sight of in the crush of campaign activities.

The best-established long-term organizing effort we are associated with is the Hill Parents Association, from which came the Fred Harris for State Assembly campaign. IPAC has provided a good deal of help to this struggling group. Now the HPA faces a crisis.

The HPA was for too long dependent on student workers. Since last spring it has been truly run by community people. It is vital that they have time to lead the HPA in its battles on redevelopment, schools, welfare, etc.--but they have families to support. How can we provide enough money for at least two neighborhood people to do the full-time work necessary for the life-and-death struggle they have begun?

The question of sources of support for full-time movement workers is complicated--but the problem is upon us now. The HPA's one full-time organizer must get a factory job within two weeks. Can IPAC supporters make good their intentions to help in the year-round poor peoples' struggle?

As a starter, I'd like to suggest that those who earn $15,000 and $20,000 and more a year consider it necessary to give at least $75 monthly to support a full-time organizer.

by John Wilhelm

VIETNAM AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

On November 8 about a tenth of the American people will be able to choose a Congressional representative on the basis of his stand in Vietnam. About 40 candidates across the country are opposed to the war, compared with 435 seats up for the election. Those candidates who are opposed to the war have given their districts a real choice in their vote, they have aroused considerable public opinion on the war, and they have forced opposition candidates to deal with the issue and, in some cases, to soften their stand.

Several candidates have already won primary elections. Incumbent Democrats opposed to the war have won in California (Burton, Brown and Edwards), in New York (Wolff, Dow, Rosenthal and Ryan), in Wisconsin (Kastenmeier), and in Michigan (Conyers). New candidates opposed to the war have won primary elections in California (Grim, Leppert, and Sherman), Florida (Varone), New Jersey (Allen), Ohio (Clark and Pelley), Oregon (Porter), Massachusetts (Tsapatsario), New York (Wilson), Pennsylvania (Searle), and Washington (Bryant). A number of candidates this year ran in primaries against incumbent Democrats who refused to take a strong position against the war, and some of them came so close to winning that they shook up the administration. Bob Sheer in California got 45% of the primary vote against the incumbent. Ted Weiss in New York came so close to winning against the incumbent that a run-off election was necessary.

The Senatorial race in Oregon is considered by many observers to be a test of sentiment against the war. The Republican candidate, Mark Hatfield, has mildly opposed the war while his Democratic opponent supports Johnson completely.

The remainder of the candidates opposed to the war are running as independents. They include Joe Craven in Delaware, Frederick Compton, Martin Walkins and Nathan Robinson in New Jersey, Norman Balabanion, Bernard Kagel, Donald Feder, Jerome Balter, Eric Lindbloom, John Brush, Carleton Fisher, and Hal Levin in New York, and Thomas Maynard in Maine. And, of course, Robert Cook and Stephen Minot in Connecticut.

The Minot campaign is a good example of what a peace candidate can accomplish. Both the Republican and Democratic Party candidates in his district had been full supporters of Johnson's war policies in Vietnam, although they had sought to avoid public discussion of their positions. However, Steve Minot's plunge into the contest with emphatic criticism of the Vietnam War, not only forced his opponents to publicly discuss the issue, but also contributed to the reversal of the Republican's position and a modification of the Democrat's. The Republican now says he is disturbed by what he has come to call "Johnson's War." The Democratic incumbent's support has been hurt by his support of the war at the cost of cutbacks in domestic programs. Minot has brought the issue to the people in a vigorous campaign with self-supporting town committees in all of the districts 47 towns and at least one television debate.

Many of the peace campaigns, even if they lose, leave behind a permanet political organization which can challenge the complacency of the major parties and offer the people a new way to participate in politics. Thus the Frost campaign in New Jersey, though it lost in the primary there, left behind a New Jersey Democratic Council, opposed to the war in Vietnam. In California, the Sheer campaign has turned into a permanent political organization. In Massachusetts the Stuart Hughes campaign of several years ago produced Massachusetts PAX which ran Thomas Adams in a losing primary battle this year. And in Connecticut, the American Independent Movement will continue beyond this year's campaigns of Robert Cook and Stephen Minot.

POCKET FULL OF RUE

Once upon a time a certain young man went to see an Eye and Ear Physician.

"I don't hear what I see," complained the young man.

"You don't hear what you see," mused the doctor. "Well, why should you?"

"Well, I'm a literary man by trade. I write. Hook word to word. Roll the ragged edge of life into a fine French hem. Stitch the present to the past.

"I see," said the doctor. "And how did you become aware of your impediment?"

"I saw some children jumping rope. They usually sing a song to keep the rhythm."

"Very interesting," said the doctor. "And were these children singing?"

"Yes, but that's what troubles me. The song I know is about blackbirds baked in a pie, but these children sing about mushrooms growing in the blue. It's most unnerving, I assure you."

The doctor soothed him. "Children's imaginations can be rather wild. What exactly were the words?"

The yound man began to sing:

Sing a song of silence
A pocket full of rue
Four and twenty mushrooms
Growing in the blue.
When the fallout finished
There were no birds to sing
Now wasn't that a tainted dish
To set before the king?
The king was in his counting house
Counting out his money.
The Queen was in the parlor
Eating bread and honey.
The maid was in the courtyard
Hanging out the clothes
When along came a blight cloud
And turned up all their toes.

When he ended the young man's eyes were filled with tears. Handing him a tissue, the Eye and Ear Physician rose and ushered him out, saying, "The saline quality of the tears has no doubt had some beneficial effect upon the auditory nerves. There's really nothing to worry about. Just a minor disorder of the nervous system."

Reverend Frazier Mitchell

AIM CAMPAIGN 1966: FRED HARRIS

by Cordell Reagon

When we think in terms of democracy, we should also think in terms of community--but the professional politicans of today have refused to allow us the luxury of being human together.

I see the community as a creative force. Community life is all "political": it means giving and taking and even scheming for the betterment of the community. The biggest problem the Hill section faces, for instance, is the political structure of the city that takes, never gives, and always schemes against the ghetto community. When we define a community, we don't think of downtown as a superior structure that makes decisions for us but a structure that becomes a part of us--in essence a total community.

This idea has not been realized in any part of the country as yet. But what that means is that a new politics--or maybe not a "new politics" but a human politics--that relates and deals with the needs of the community has to come about. Politicians should not assume themselves to be a superior isolated force, away from the community, sitting in their luxurious offices and assuming that they can make decisions for a community that they've only driven through.

We have learned from what the papers term "riots" (what we call rebellions), that the black people in this country, or the poor people, are probably the most human that this country has developed. In Watts, Chicago, Cleveland, and other places alike, black people have been killed instead of whites. What that really means is that the political structure of this country will always exclude and eliminate any force that does not aspire to become inhuman like itself.

We become involved in the term "blackness" so much nowadays because black people are the only force that thinks in terms of a total cooperative community life. In the

Fred Harris campaign 60 per cent of our district is white. Even though the majority of the white people in this country, this state, and this city have the basic necessities of life, there are still problems in their communities that have to be dealt with, such as redevelopment bulldozing their homes down, Mill River pollution, and old folks on welfare. In the Fred Harris campaign we say that white people know best what's right for their communities and that they should talk about these things and decide what needs to be done with them, and if Fred Harris is elected, present them to him and along with him demand that action is taken on the issues. This is the meaning of a cooperative community.

The political structure of this country has forced us all into isolation: the white community--and there is a white community--into the Democratic and Republican parties, which have never met the needs of the community, whether whites admit this or not; the ghetto community into political unconsciousness. What this really means is that integration is not the issue, love is not the issue, but the needs of the community are the issue. Eventually, with economic standards lifted, and that means poor people getting jobs to eliminate the welfare problem, the poverty program being put into the hands of the poor, politics being put into the hands of the people, eventually we will get together, eventually we must get together where the needs of the community and the people at large will be the only issue.

But white people don't think in terms of issues, they think in terms of color. White people go without many of the things that they want because of their psychological fears and hang-ups about color. In the Fred Harris campaign we've talked with white people and discussed with them the possibility of Fred being elected. Some say, "I won't vote for a nigger." Some say, "I won't vote for a communist." Some say even if he's elected he can't do anything within the state house. And we say that whites have to start at this point to deal realistically with their fears and their guilt complexes. Black people have been voting for white people all their lives, and nothing good has happened. Now with the rise in rebellion we find it necessary to offer a cooperative program to the white community which would give them a chance to participate fully in their cooperative community. Can the white people see beyond the cliches about militant racists and understand and accept this offer?

The city of New Haven is not a model city because white people see only the white community. White people have to become broad-minded in their thinking. They're going to have to sacrifice the psychological security they derive from racist feelings in order to understand that black people are people and are human. What we want to do is dissolve the stereotype "Negro" and make us a people that does not aspire to white society's standards but a people who set our own standards and make decisions about the destinies of our own community. And these communities do not exclude whites from them.

We fear that the professional politicians, who are mostly white, relate only to the white community on a false emotional basis, which means that they really run picture-poster contests and never do anything for the community. As the AIM billboards, which don't say anything, show, there is at least a tendency even in the Cook campaign to degenerate into that kind of picture-poster contest.

The political structure of this country is one of the things that keep people from living in real communities. That makes the politics of this country a big joke. Johnson is a racist and we know it, Humphrey is his flunky and we know that, and Bobby Kennedy is the all-American playboy of the American political scene. None of them really relates to the needs and problems of the real community. A community-run community is a community.

campaign news cont.

you. Telephone numbers for those offices are: New Haven 787-0123, Hamden 288-7039, Branford 488-6179, Guilford 453-9696, and Milford 878-5452.

TO TAKE THEIR POSTS

Let's face it, it's time for the last, big push.

COOK WINS ENDORSEMENTS

Several formal Cook endorsements have recently been made public. These are from the Yale Law School Young Democrats, the Division of Peace and World Order of the United Methodist Church, the Americans for Democratic Action, and retired Brigadier General of the Army Hugh B. Hester. General Hester stated in part, "A vote for Robert M. Cook will be, I believe, a vote against World War III. If I were eligible to vote in the Third Congressional District of Connecticut, I would vote for Professor Cook and canvass for him as much as my physical health would permit. This, I am confident, would be in our best American tradition and in our best interest."

MORSE AND KOWALSKI CAMPAIGN FOR COOK

Senator Wayne Morse (Democrat from Oregon) will be in New Haven November 3rd campaigning for Bob Cook. You can meet him and hear him speak at a noon luncheon, a 4:00 rally in Woolsey Hall, or at a cocktail party following the rally. The cocktail party is a fund-raising event for which the charge is $10 per person, $15 per couple or $5 per person for students. Additional details about the luncheon and the cocktail party can be obtained by calling 787-0123.

Frank Kowalski, Connecticut's ex-Congressman-at-large, arrived in New Haven October 25 to campaign with Bob Cook through November 1st. He has toured factories, made tapes for radio spots and has talked with and shaken the hands of many Third District voters. Colonel Kowalski's assistance has been extremely valuable and is greatly appreciated.

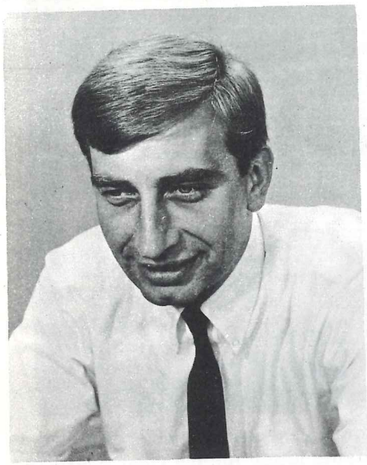
Numerous fund-raising efforts for AIM have been under way. Evening parties, suppers, a theatre party, and a Friends of SNCC work day are among the events hosted by AIM supporters to add to our low treasury. Senator Wayne Morse generously wrote a fund-raising letter for the Cook campaign which has been sent out to a special faculty mailing list, drawn chiefly from Yale. These things, plus support from various sympathetic organizations such as National Conference on New Politics, Massachusetts Pax, and Yale Civil Rights have been our chief sources of funds. They are not, however, adequate to cover the costs of a vigorous campaign.

Vote early November 8. Watch the election returns come in from your local headquarters, from 241 Orange Street in New Haven, or from the Exit Coffee House at 1044 Chapel St., which will be the primary election night headquarters.

AT LAST, WITH SOUNDING BRASS AND TINKLING CYMBALS---

Third District Congressman Robert Giaimo is back in town. He returned to New Haven Saturday, October 22 with an impressive motorcade and has been hitting hard ever since. Large and expensive ads have flooded the New Haven newspapers. These ads, however, are disappointing and misleading. It should be noted that the Robert Kennedy endorsement of Giaimo (appearing in ads in the New Haven Register 10/23/66 and the Journal-Courier 10/24/66) was written in 1964. It is a sad commentary on the workings of American politics that a man of Kennedy's stature is required to support men like Giaimo whose policies run so contrary to his own.

AIM CAMPAIGN 1966: BOB COOK



Robert M. Cook, AIM Congressional Candidate in 3rd District.

VIETNAM:

Because we are fighting on the wrong side of a social revolution and war of independence, we have been led to commit atrocities unheard of in our history. We have sprayed 59,000 acres of crops with poison this year, napalmed villages, bombed hospitals, schools and factories . . . By accepting the consequences of this war, we have been forced to engage in self-deception and to watch the gradual erosion of our honor, our integrity, and our humanity.

-- from a speech at Wesleyan
August 3, 1966

There is one particularly insidious aspect of the war -- the way it erodes our sense of truth. Three Presidents have said we would not and could not fight that war with our own troops -- yet our troops are now fighting it. We were told we would not go North, that we would not bomb Hanoi, yet we have done that. We were told that there was no response to our peace feelers, yet we know that there was. We are told that we are not seeking a military solution, but we are doing just that. We are told we are fighting agression from the North, yet we know that this is a civil war. We are told ours is a policy of restraint, yet no restraint is evident short of nuclear war.

If this were merely cynical propaganda fed out of Washington, we could dismiss it as part of the game of politics. But, the incredible thing is that it seems as though we are supposed to believe it . . .

-- from remarks introducing
Sen. Wayne Morse at Powder Hill
August 6, 1966

URBAN RENEWAL:

We're worried about the process whereby the federal government creates programs such as urban renewal which are run from the top down by bureaucrats and by politicians. The people in Washington who write these programs are, as I say, not really concerned with the needs of the people. It is sometimes possible to blame officials on the local level because it seems they are not doing their jobs. They may not be, but they may also be trying to do the best job they know how; sometimes they are limited by the way in which legislation is written in Washington. I think legislation like urban renewal or highway construction could be written in such a way as to insist that the people who are going to be directly affected -- the people whose houses are going to be destroyed or the people who have to move -- would have to play a part in planning the programs.

DEMOCRACY:

. . . We're in this election to bring issues to the people in a way other politicians simply refuse to do. For the first time in many years there has been some serious debate among the candidates of this district, generated by the fact that we're in this campaign. And we're in this campaign for only one reason -- we're concerned about what's happening to our country and we think it's a responsibility of each individual citizen to act upon his concern. Too often the American people think that democracy means the freedom to do what we want to do, and they forget that it also means we are responsible -- we are responsible for the acts of our government that are taken in our name. And if we insist that our government represent us, then we must work to make it so.

-- from a speech at Wooster Square
October 16, 1966

NATIONAL MORALITY:

As a nation we have a very strange and warped sense of what is important and what is worthwhile. We have decided that people and their lives are not so important but that machines and wars halfway around the globe and all those things that keep them going are very important.

We spend more money on dogfood than we spend on the war on poverty; we spend more money in Vietnam in one month on destruction than on the war on poverty; there is a greater debate in Congress about whether to take milk away from school children than there is about whether to appropriate $58 billion to the Department of Defense and further, $15 billion for the war in Vietnam.

-- from a speech at Westport
October 16, 1966

CIVIL RIGHTS:

The basic goals of the civil rights movement are as far from realization as they ever were. And what we are watching now around us is a severe reaction, a reaction which is just as serious as the reaction which occurred after the Civil War and Reconstruction, a reaction typified by the Saturday Evening Post which says, "After all, we are a majority," referring to the white people, and that "we are all Mississippians" who have the right to be prejudiced. . . When this kind of thing is being said in a national magazine . . . then the country is in serious trouble, and we, who have the responsibility to tell the truth and speak it loud, have a responsibility to do that right now. And that's what this campaign is about.

-- from a speech at the Enormous
Room, Yale University

HOW TO FIGHT AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM WITH ARMY MONEY:

A New Haven man, who wishes to remain anonymous, is signing over his Army Reserve check to peace organization each month. This month he has sent it to AIM.

POVERTY & INFLATION

It is fashionable in liberal, educated circles to think of "the poor" as being somehow maladjusted, having imperfect family lives, lacking proper motivation. In a way, they are thought to have some kind of social disease. So the Government, currently allowing "liberals" to run the poverty program, establishes training programs, motivation classes and a wide variety of social service agencies to "teach people how to rise out of poverty." It is not hard to see behind these programs the ancient myth that poverty is rooted in some fault of the poor. That myth logically suggests that fixing up the poor person will erase his poverty.

Here we must object. The majority of families earning under $5000 contain one or more full time working persons. Their poverty is simply the consequence of the abysmally low pay they receive for their work. There is nothing wrong with these people; what is wrong is the method by which their pay is determined. In 1963, statistics showed that one million workers earned an average of 50 cents per hour, or under $1000 per year.

A War on Poverty really aiming at victory rather than at political publicity would face squarely the root cause of poverty in America: the system of pay for work. To do so would, however, interfere with the precious right of employers to pay the lowest wages the public will stand for. Nor should we be impressed by Federal Minimum Wage Laws: the current $1.25 hourly minimum works out to an annual income for a forty-hour work week of $2,500. That puts a worker right down there in the poverty class.

Americans live in poverty not because they are "poor," but because the system of pay for work exploits and discriminates against them and bars their way out of poverty. A family's wage earner who works eight hours a day has the right to wages allowing him to begin to make some improvements in the impoverished standard of living he and his parents before him had to endure.

That is the way out of poverty. That is also the way out of spending billions forever in programs that provide only ar uncertain relief from the pain of inadequate income without removing the cause of poverty.

It is a hangover from the days of the poorhouses and Ladies Bountiful to talk of "the poor." We should talk rather of the exploited, whose looted lives diminish for all of us the hopes of an America we could all enjoy. These "poor," these most exploited of America's working people are asking whether the economy exists for them or they exist for the economy.

Inflation is usually a conflict between more employment and stable prices. It is argued that lowering unemployment by hiring more workers--as has resulted now from the war in Viet-Nam--injects more money into the market as more wages are being paid. This new money chases after goods, allowing sellers to raise their prices. We have all noticed the working out of this process in the food stores around New Haven.

The way prices are established in our economy allows the corporation selling any goods to adjust its price(s) so as to make the largest possible profit. This may or may not involve working out some kind of "gentlemen's agreement" among all the sellers of the particular product or service. In any case, the more money in the market, the more likely a corporation can raise its profits by raising its prices. The reasoning is quite simple: after the war in Viet-Nam was radically escalated last year, many industries hired many new workers to fill war orders. The wages paid to these new workers added to the purchasing power present in the economy.

Stores, and behind them the manufacturers, saw that with more money in the market, people might be induced and able to pay higher prices for goods. Consequently, the corporations and retail outlets made the decision to raise prices.

I stress their making a decision to show there was nothing mysterious about the way price increases happened. Once some basic prices were raised, a chain reaction got under way since the raised price of one company's product is the raised cost of the materials that go into making some other company's product. The important thing to get clear is that prices don't go up because of fate or the will of the gods or the evil eye. Companies are in business for profit, and their hope for higher profits determines above all else their private decision to raise prices.

It is an awkward problem for the government, for the price increases that benefit some corporations hurt the economy as a whole, especially in its dealings with foreign countries. That is the content of all the government worry over the "inflation problem."

Yet the solution to the problem, stepping in and putting some controls on the private concern's price-setting, is considered evil by the business community. And what politician wants to make enemies?

From our point of view, what is important is that inflation is not brought on by an increase in the number of jobs, but by the decision of corporations to take advantage of the greater employment by raising their prices. As a nation, we can have higher employment and stable prices by interfering in and controlling the price-setting of private corporations.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Chairman,
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Com.
will be in New Haven
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15
**speaking: 4 p.m., Yale Law School
Auditorium, Grove & High Sts.
Donation $1
**at a party: 9:30 to midnight,
Int'l. Student Center, 211 Park St.
Donation $1.50
(Sponsors tickets, including admission to both events, $10 donation)
All tickets available at Cook for Congress, 241 Orange St., or at door

COOK'S SCHEDULE

Thursday, November 3:

4:00 p.m. - Rally at Woolsey Hall with Senator Morse and Bob Cook.
5:30 p.m. - Cocktail Party in President's Room, Woolsey Hall, with Wayne Morse.
8:30 p.m. - Debate with Giaimo, Salmona and Cook. Branford High School. Sponsor: League of Women Voters.

Friday, November 4:
1:00 p.m. Senior Center, 294 Cedar Street. Debate.

Saturday, November 5:
8:00 p.m. Rally at Social Hall, Quinnipiac Terrace Project, 124 Downing Street.

Sunday, November 6:
2:00 p.m. Memorial Celebration of New Haven Veterans of Foreign Wars, VFW Post 320, 600 Howard Avenue.

Tuesday, November 8:
ELECTION DAY!

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE
will speak at a
RALLY
for Robert Cook
Thursday, November 3, 4:00 p.m.
Woolsey Hall Yale University

COOL ENDORSEMENT

In an editorial on the elections in Connecticut this year, the New York Times had this to say about Giaimo and Salmona:

Third District (New Haven) - Representative Robert N. Giaimo (Dem.), whom we have endorsed in the past, compiled a rather disappointing record in this Congress. We note particularly his vote against the Adminstration's home rule bill for the District of Columbia, his votes on both sides of the rent subsidy issue, and his opposition to a long-term foreign aid authorization. His Republican opponent is unimpressive.

New York Times October 24, 1966

AIM

Independent Political Action Committee
241 Orange Street
New Haven
Connecticut

HARRIS FOR ASSEMBLY

COOK FOR CONGRESS

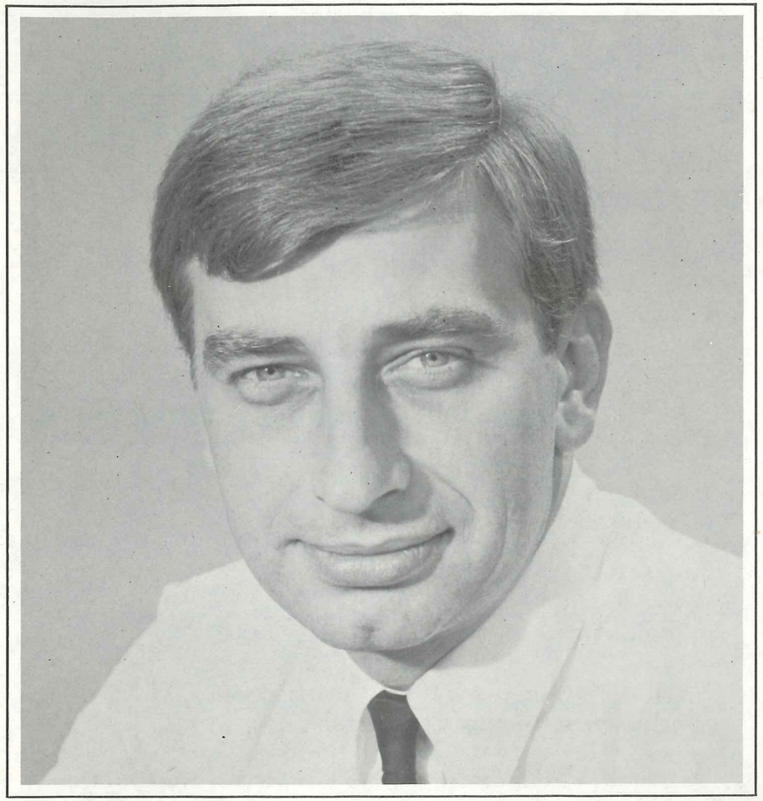
STOP BULLETS WITH BALLOTS!

VOTE AMERICAN

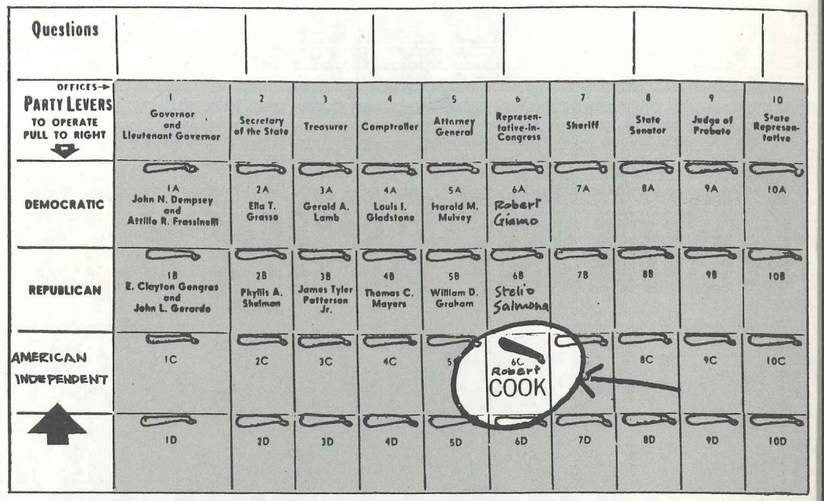
ROBERT COOK for CONGRESS

INDEPENDENT

Cook for congress



A THIRD PARTY/A NEW VOICE/A REAL CHOICE



WHAT YOU WILL SEE IN THE VOTING BOOTH

To Vote for Robert Cook

1. Do not pull any party lever

2. Pull down Pointer 6C Row C - Over Robert Cook

3. Pull down Pointers over other candidates of your choice

Or **********

1. Pull the lever of your party

2. Turn up Pointer over 6A or 6B (over Representatives in Congress)

3. Pull down Pointer 6C Row C - Over Robert Cook